

April, 1865

Americana Collection of Herschel V. Jones

The greatest private library of Americana, the collection of Herschel V. Jones, has been purchased by the Rosenbach Company. It is the largest and most important transaction in books of American interest since the sale of the Church Library over twenty-five years ago to Henry E. Huntington, of California.

This collection was formed over a period of many years by the late Mr. Jones, editor and owner of the *Minneapolis Journal*. The period covered by the printed books extends from 1473 to 1926. It begins with geographical works representing the knowledge of the world before Columbus discovered America, and ends with an account of one of the overland journeys to California after the discovery of gold.

Among the very remarkable books are the printed letters of the first navigators to the New World; the early English accounts of America—the first hand reports of the colonists of Virginia and New England; and a most unusual group of books relating to the Spanish Southwest. The period of the formation and consolidation of what is now the United States has not been neglected; and of outstanding interest are the many accounts of the exploration and settlement of the Middle West, the "Plains and the Rockies," and the Pacific Coast.

We shall be pleased to send full descriptions and prices of any of the books in this great collection. They are priced according to present day conditions. For your convenience we refer you to the Check-List of the collection, compiled by Dr. Wilberforce Eames, and privately printed in 1938. There are a few copies of this which are available at \$15.00 a copy, and also a few copies of the handsomely illustrated *Adventures in Americana*, published at \$125.00 for the two volumes and now priced at \$38.50 for the set.

THE ROSENBACH COMPANY

Head-Quarters, Appomattox Co. Va.

Apr. 9th

1865, 4.30 o'clock, P. M.

Gen. G. M. Stanton, Sec. of War Washington
Gen Lee surrenders the Army
of Northern Va this afternoon on
terms proposed by myself. The
accompanying additional cor-
respondence will show the
conditions fully.

W. S. Grant
Lt Gen

By Command of

GRANT'S ORIGINAL TELEGRAM ANNOUNCING THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

The Surrender of Lee and
The Assassination of Lincoln
April, 1865

*An Exhibition of Historical Documents
Commemorating the Seventy-Fifth
Anniversary*

April and May, 1940

The Rosenbach Company
1320 Walnut Street
Philadelphia

FOREWORD

Certain periods in the history of any nation assume great proportions because of the crowding of momentous events in a short space of time. "April, 1865" was such a period, and on this, the 75th anniversary, the Rosenbach Company is placing on exhibition at its Philadelphia bookrooms, 1320 Walnut Street, a collection of historical documents—many unpublished—commemorating it. The two stirring events of that month—the surrender of Lee and the assassination of Lincoln—are dealt with, as well as the surrounding circumstances.

No historical account is as vital and as realistic as that related by the men who made it. In these great documents we read the words written by the most important actors in the scenes they describe, written in times of great exhilaration, of depression, and of horror. This exhibition presents Abraham Lincoln, the great president who in his hour of triumph was assassinated; General Grant, the victorious soldier; his kindly and chivalrous opponent, Robert E. Lee; General Sherman, whose march through Georgia is among the most amazing in military annals; and other officials and officers of the Union and the Confederacy.

The first item in the exhibition is a letter written by General Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, to his colleague, General Johnston, commanding the army farther south. It gives a valuable picture of the positions and the prospects of the Confederate Army in the last phase of the war. Already the strong strategical position of the Federal Army under Grant and the barely tenable supply routes of the Confederate Army were presaging the end, less than a month off. Lee in this letter, sent March 15, 1865, from Petersburg, frankly states the disadvantages of his present position, the possibility of the fall of Richmond, and the hope that his line of communication with the South may be kept open. Here we have a picture of the final scene of the "Petersburg Campaign," which ended in Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

The manœuvres of the Federal forces in their attempts to cut Lee's line of supply are clearly set forth in a series of letters which were scrawled in action by General Grant from his field head-

quarters during the last two weeks of the war. One, written to President Lincoln, tells of Sheridan's great success in the country southwest of Petersburg. During the closing days of the war Lincoln established himself for part of the time at the army headquarters at City Point, Virginia. From there he wrote a letter to Seward, his Secretary of State, forwarding the good news of Sheridan's advances. Under constant pressure Lee gave ground, and Grant was able to whittle down the comparatively small Confederate forces. He writes to General Meade on April 2nd, the day before Richmond fell, stating that his victories were continuing. On April 5th he wrote to Sherman that, according to reports from Sheridan, Lee's army retreating to Danville was much "demoralized," and ordered him to push on in the south to "finish the job." The next day a telegram was sent to Sherman, the original copy which he received being in the collection, reading dramatically: "We have Lee's army pressed hard, his men scattering and going to their homes by thousands. He is endeavoring to reach Danville where Jeff Davis and his Cabinet have gone. I shall press the pursuit to the end." And the end was coming closer.

In a most significant letter written by President Lincoln to General Grant on April 6th Lincoln tells of a secret visit which he paid to Richmond where he had an interview with Judge Campbell, the Confederate Assistant Secretary of War, to talk over the possibility and possible terms of peace. It is not generally known how active Lincoln was in trying to obtain an early cessation of hostilities, and so this letter is of more than usual interest. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered the army of northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House. One of the greatest documents in American history and the most romantic record of the event is in this exhibition. It is the original autograph telegram written and signed by Grant to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, from Appomattox Court House at 4:30 P.M. reading: "Gen Lee surrendered the army of northern Virginia this afternoon on terms proposed by myself." Hastily written in a little pocket note book, this document expresses in a very few words an event of supreme importance. The significance of the statement announcing the end of the war written by the victorious general cannot be overestimated. Then too, there are official copies made by Grant's military secretary of the terms of

the surrender, together with Lee's letter to Grant accepting those terms.

In letters written the day following the surrender Grant informs Stanton that he is sure Lee's surrender will be followed by the capitulation of the remaining troops under General Johnston in the South. An interesting side-light on the history of that period is shown in another letter from Grant to Stanton in which he states that "If advantage is taken of the present feeling in the South, I am greatly in hopes an early peace will be secured." It is known that both Lincoln and Grant advocated liberal peace terms and a policy of friendly reconstruction in the South. Stanton, on the other hand, was anxious to see the full measure of retribution wrung from the defeated Confederacy. Here we see Grant tactfully hinting to his superior that a generous policy might bear fruit.

Recent investigation into the events surrounding Lincoln's assassination has thrown light on many peculiar circumstances, not the least curious of which was the sudden decision by General Grant to visit his son in Burlington, rather than accompany the president to Ford's Theatre. Grant had accepted the presidential invitation, and the day before he was still expected, but at the last minute he inexplicably changed his plans, and left Washington. On April 13th Mrs. Lincoln sent a series of notes to Schuyler Colfax, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. First he was invited to accompany the President to a theatrical performance, then uninvited, because Grant's staff would occupy his seats, and finally reinvited. The second and third letters are in the collection. Because of the curious circumstances preceding the fatal theatre party, lately brought to light, these letters are of great importance.

The story of Lincoln's assassination is known to every school child. It was dramatic and horrible. It took a nation celebrating a great triumph and threw it into stunned bereavement. Being exhibited is an original hand bill of the performance at Ford's Theatre for the night of April 14th. It bears dark stains, and was said by the manager, John T. Ford, to have been picked up by him near President Lincoln's chair after the assassination. A vivid first-hand account of the fateful evening is to be found in the clinical record of Dr. Charles Taft. He was present in the theatre when Booth fired the shot, and was called upon to at-

tend the wounded President. His account describes the assassination, the removal of the President to a nearby house, the attempts made to save his life, and the sad moment of his death. Here in the words of a trained observer we have a full medical report of the wound, death, and post mortem examination of Abraham Lincoln. This is one of the saddest and most realistically tragic documents in the collection.

Immediately the hunt for the assassin was begun. We have here many of the telegrams sent by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to the various naval and military officials ordering the search to be made and providing for the detention of the assassin when caught. The first of these was sent the day that Lincoln died; the last on April 27th, announcing that Booth had been killed. Between those dates are many exciting messages, some of which ordered pursuit up blind alleys, others giving detailed instructions with regard to the imprisonment of the captured conspirators, Atzerodt, Payne and Ritchter.

The very last episode in the final period of the Civil War was the surrender of the remaining Confederate Army under the command of General Johnston to Sherman. As early as April 18th Sherman had met with his opponent and set forth terms, for Johnston's surrender. The original draft of these terms, completely in Sherman's autograph, is in the collection. On April 20th Jefferson Davis, the fugitive President of the Confederacy, wrote to General Bragg from Charlotte that Lincoln had been assassinated and that his information from General Johnston was indefinite but that he still had hopes for the Confederacy. In a dispatch sent by General Beauregard on April 21st Lee's men are given to peace through the Confederate lines in Carolina. On April 25th Sherman was able to write to his superior, General Grant, that he had made terms with General Johnston similar to those made by Grant with General Lee, but in this letter he expresses his fears that the terms are too liberal. The same day Sherman sent to Admiral Dahlgren a letter announcing the final negotiations with Johnston and including his draft of the terms of surrender.

Robert E. Lee was one of America's finest gentlemen, a brilliant general and an honest man. His final words on the struggle between the North and South form a proper period to the war. The day after his surrender to Grant Lee wrote his fare-

well to the Confederate Army, thanking his men for their years of service, praising their valor and devotion, and offering them "the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed." This famous document, signed by Lee, is in the collection. Informally, some months later to his former companion in arms, General Beauregard, Lee urges reconciliation with and full support of the United States. He asks that a spirit of friendship take the place of the antagonisms which had endured for so many years. So the Civil War is brought to a close.

This great collection of documents should be preserved by and for the nation. Forming as they do so important a part of the history of the United States, they should be in the archives of the country. We take this opportunity on the 75th anniversary of April, 1865 to show the people of this country these immortal relics of their history.

THE ROSENBACH COMPANY

APRIL, 1865

LEE, ROBERT E. Autograph Letter Signed to General Joseph E. Johnston, Comm^r Dept: N. & S. C., Georgia &c. *H^dqrs, Petersburg, March 15, 1865.* 3½ pages, 4to.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR, GIVING A CONFIDENTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE POSITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY LESS THAN A MONTH BEFORE LEE'S SURRENDER. The last phase of the Petersburg Campaign began in the spring of 1865, with Lee in danger of losing his line of communication with the South, and Grant firmly established in Northern Virginia. *If you are forced back from Raleigh, writes Lee to his colleague, & we be deprived of the Supplies from E North Carolina, I do not know how this army can be supported. Yet a disaster to your army will not improve my condition, & while I would urge upon you to neglect no opportunity of delivering the enemy a successful blow, I would not recommend you to engage in a general battle without a reasonable prospect of success. I think it more probable that Sherman will unite Schofield with him at Raleigh, than that he will unite with Schofield near Kinston, but in either event an opportunity may occur for you & Bragg to unite upon one of their columns & crush it. I do not think I could maintain my position were I further to reduce my force. That you may understand my situation I will state that the supplies in Virg^a are exhausted. The enemy has succeeded in cutting me off from the Weldon R.R. & my only reliance is the communication by Danville. Genl Grant has entrenched himself on both sides of James river, stretching towards the Swamps of the Chickahominy on the north bank & to Hatcher's run on the South. On this long line with far inferior numbers I confront him, & his numerical superiority has been increased since despatching Hoke, Conner & Hampton. His present preponderance in cav^{ry} & his ability unperceived, to mass his troops while holding his entrenchments, on either side of the river, enables him to constantly threaten on our flanks, & causes legitimate apprehension for the safety of the Danville road. You will perceive therefore that if I contract my lines as you propose, with the view of holding Richmond, our only resource for obtaining subsistence will be cut off & the city must be abandoned. Whereas if I take a position to maintain the road, Richmond will be lost. I think you can now understand the condition of affairs & correctly estimate the importance of resisting the further advance of Sherman. But should that not be possible, you will also see that I cannot remain here, but must draw out, & seek favourable opportunity for battle. I shall retain my position as long as it appears advisable, both from the moral & material advantage of holding Richmond & Virginia. If obliged to abandon it, so far as I can now see, I shall be compelled to fall back to the Danville road for subsistence, & unless that subsistence can be supplied from the state of N.C., I do not know whence it can be obtained. If Richmond is given up the sooner we can then strike one of the columns of the enemy the better, but on which side of the Roanoke must depend on circumstances. . . . I have not pretended to lay down fixed rules which at this distance & at this time cannot safely be done. But rely upon your good judgement & skill to accomplish everything that is possible to attain our common end, the greatest success.*

Unity of purpose & harmony of action between the two armies, with the blessing of God, I trust will relieve us from the difficulties that now beset us.

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to his Father. *Head-Quarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., March 19, 1865.* 3 pages, 8vo.

GRANT TELLS HIS FATHER THAT HE SEES THE END IN SIGHT, PREDICTS THE FALL OF RICHMOND, AND ADDS SOME PERSONAL NOTES. By March, 1865, Grant knew pretty well that he had Lee at the end of his tether, and that he had only to consolidate and gradually extend his lines to complete his victory. In this letter to his father he tells of his expectations in this respect. *We are now having fine weather and I think will be able to wind up matters about Richmond. I am anxious to have Lee hold on where he is a short time longer so that I can get him in a position where he must loose a great portion of his Army. The rebellion has lost its vitality and if I am not much mistaken there will be no rebel Army of any great dimensions a few weeks hence. Any great catastrophe to any one of our Armies would of course revive the enemy for a short time. But I expect no such thing to happen. . . . I am in excellent health but would enjoy a little respite from duty wonderfully. I hope it will come soon. My kindest regards to all at home. I shall expect to make you a visit the coming Summer.*

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to President Lincoln. *Head Quarters Armies of the United States, Gravelly Run, March 30, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

WRITING OF SHERIDAN'S SUCCESS ONLY TWO WEEKS BEFORE LEE'S SURRENDER. *I understand the number of dead left by the enemy yesterday for us to bury was much greater than our own dead. The Captures were larger than reported also amounting to about 160. This morning our troops have all been pushed forward and now occupy a line from what you will see marked on the map as the Crow House across the Boynton plank road North of where the Quaker road intersects it. Sheridan's Cavalry is pushing forward towards the White Oak road and I think this afternoon or tomorrow may push on to the Southside road. These defeats, cutting off Lee from the South, caused the Confederate Army to surrender at Appomattox Court House two weeks later.*
ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT LETTERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph Letter Signed to Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State. *Head Quarters Army of the United States, City-Point, April 1, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

LINCOLN SENDS A MEMBER OF HIS CABINET NEWS OF SHERIDAN'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS. During the closing days of the war Lincoln was to be found with the army in Virginia watching closely the final moves of the great drama. In this letter he sends to Secretary Seward, then at Fort Monroe, the thrilling news of Sheridan's latest successes. *Despatch just received shows that Sheridan, aided by Warren, had at 2 P.M., pushed the enemy back so as to retake the five forks, and bring his own Head Quarters up to J. Boissan's. The five forks were barricaded by the enemy, and carried by Diven's Division of Cavalry—This part of the enemy seem to now be trying to work along the*

White Oak Road, to join the main force in front of Grant, while Sheridan & Warren are pressing them as closely as possible. The capture of Five Forks, a strategic point below Petersburg, forced Lee to retreat, thereby abandoning Richmond.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH E. Autograph Telegrams Signed to General G. T. Beauregard. *Smithfield, Hillsboro, and Haw River, April 1-26, 1865.* 12 pages, oblong 12mo.

THE LAST OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UNDER GENERAL JOHNSTON. Johnston, after having been driven back from Atlanta by Sherman, was superseded by Hood with orders to fight rather than retreat. Soon Johnston's course was justified, and on February 23, 1865 he was reinstated. He opposed Sherman's march through the Carolinas, and at Bentonville, N.C., fought a skillful battle against heavy odds. After Lee's surrender he advised President Davis that further conflict was useless, and he was authorized to make terms with Sherman. These twelve telegrams, part of a great collection of original telegraphic despatches mostly to General Beauregard covering the whole Civil War, were sent during the last weeks of the war. The first, dated April 1st, reads: *Following just rec^d from Genl R. E. Lee "Genl Beauregard can assume command of all troops from Western Virginia and Western N. Carolina that come within his reach. Genls. Roberts & Martin commanding their troops have been ordered to operate in opposing Stoneman."* The last, sent on April 26th in consequence of an armistice reached with Sherman, is laconically expressive: *Stop the movement of troops.*

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to Col. T. S. Bowers, City Point. *Head-Quarters, April 2, 1865.* 1 page, 8vo.

GRANT WARNS AGAINST A LAST DESPERATE OFFENSIVE BY THE CONFEDERATES. *Instruct Benham to get the men at City Point out to the outer lines and have them ready. While all our forces are going in some enterprising Rebels may possibly go through and down there in a fit of desperation to do what damage they can.*

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to Major General Meade. [*Headquarters,*] *April 2, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

GRANT CONTINUES TO HEM IN THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS, PREPARING FOR THE FINAL STEP REACHED A WEEK LATER. This despatch to Meade was written just before Richmond had fallen, and on the evening when repeated assaults were being made on Petersburg, forcing the enemy to retreat to Sutherland Station. Here Miles and Sheridan attacked successfully, capturing the enemy position, taking many prisoners, and putting their opponents to flight. The letter reads: *Miles has made a big thing of it and deserves the highest praise for the pertinacity with which he stuck to the enemy until he wrung from him victory. As the Cavalry was coming down the Cox and River roads I am very much in hopes we will hear to-night of the capture of the balance of Heth's & Wilcox Divisions. I think a Cavalry force had been thrown to the very bridge over which they expected to escape in advance. Under Grant's orders the Federal troops pursued Lee's retreating army with such strategic*

success that, as in this instance, a Federal division arrived at an important bridge before the Confederates arrived, and was able to inflict heavy losses on them. Lee's retreat began the night of April 2nd, and Richmond fell the following day.

LEE, ROBERT E. Autograph Telegram Signed to General G. T. Beauregard. *Petersburg, April 2, 1865.* 1½ pages, oblong 12mo.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC ORDER FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE WAR. While Grant closed in on Lee in Northern Virginia, another Federal army under Sherman was manœuvring to hem in the Confederates in the South. *Genl Echols commanding in South western Virginia Reports Enemy advancing in increased force from East Tennessee are now above Jonesboro—He says it will be necessary for him to concentrate his Troops on that line, & the troops which were to move in that state. The last report from North Carolina represented Enemy at Wilkesboro moving east having left Boone on 30th ult.*

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. *Wilson's Station, Va., April 5, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

GRANT, TELLING OF THE DEMORALIZATION OF LEE'S ARMY IN VIRGINIA. URGES A FINAL EFFORT TO END THE WAR. *All indications now are that Lee will attempt to reach Danville with the remnant of his forces. Sheridan, who was up with him last night, reports all that is left, Horse, Foot, Dragoons at 20,000 much demoralized. We hope to reduce this number one half. I shall push on to Burkeville and if a stand is made at Danville will in a very few days go there. If you can possibly do so push on from where you are and let us see if we can not finish the job with Lee's and Johnson's armies. Whether it will be better for you to strike for Greensboro, or nearer to Danville, you will be better able to judge when you receive this. Rebel Armies now are the only strategic points to strike at. Grant forced Lee from the Danville road to the north bank of the Appomattox where he surrendered.*

[GRANT, ULYSSES S.] Telegram to Maj. General W. T. Sherman. *Burkeville, Va., April 6, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE TELEGRAM FROM GRANT RECEIVED BY SHERMAN JUST BEFORE LEE'S SURRENDER. This is the actual telegram delivered to Sherman, received at the Head Quarters Dept of N.C. on April 8th. It reads: *We have Lee's army pressed hard his men scattering and going to their homes by thousands. He is endeavoring to reach Danville where Jeff Davis and his cabinet have gone. I shall press the pursuit to the end. Push Johnson at the same time and let us finish up this job at once.* A most dramatic official despatch, urging Sherman to force Johnston's army to surrender at the same time that Grant finishes off Lee.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph Letter Signed to Ulysses S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United

States. *Head Quarters Armies of the United States, City-Point, April 6, 12. M., 1865.* 2 pages, 4to.

LINCOLN TELLS OF HIS PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CONFEDERACY THREE DAYS BEFORE LEE'S SURRENDER. The letter deals with an important, and little known, episode before the surrender of Lee's army. Lincoln paid a secret visit to Richmond where he had an interview with Judge Campbell, the Confederate Assistant Secretary of War, to talk over the possibility of peace. He wrote an account of the interview in this confidential letter to Grant: *Secretary Seward was thrown from his carriage yesterday and seriously injured. This, with other matters, will take me to Washington soon. I was at Richmond yesterday and the day before, when and where Judge Campbell (who was with Messrs. Hunter and Stephens in February) called on me and made such representations as induced me to put in his hands an informal paper, repeating the propositions in my letter of instructions to Mr. Seward (which you remember) and adding that if the war be now further persisted in by the rebels, confiscated property shall, at the least, bear the additional cost; and that confiscations shall be remitted to the people of any State which will now promptly, and in good faith, withdraw its troops and other support, from resistance to the government. Judge Campbell thought it not impossible that the rebel Legislature of Virginia would do the latter, if permitted; and accordingly, I addressed a private letter to Gen. Weitzel (with permission from Judge Campbell to see it) telling him, Gen. W. that unless they attempt something hostile to the United States, in which case to give them notice and time to leave, and to arrest any remaining after such time. I do not think it very probable that anything will come of this; but I have thought best to notify you, so that if you should see signs, you may understand them. From your recent despatches, it seems that you are pretty effectually withdrawing the Virginia troops from opposition to the government. Nothing I have done, or probably shall do, is to delay, hinder, or interfere with you in your work.*

CHASE, SALMON P. Autograph Letter Signed to George P. Denison. *Washington, April 8, 1865.* 3 pages, 4to.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WRITES THE DAY BEFORE LEE'S SURRENDER ON THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The letter deals almost entirely with the problem of whether the freed negroes shall be entitled to vote in the Southern States when they are readmitted after the war, the end of which is taken by Chase as a *fait accompli*. *Had General Banks advised the President to add an amendment to the admission bill making admission contingent upon an amendment of the Constitution or an act of the Legislature securing universal suffrage I have no doubt the bill would have been passed at once. Very few Republicans offered the admission except under an overwhelming sense of the importance of colored suffrage to the future security of loyal colored citizens and of the obligation of the nation to provide for that security as a condition of reconstruction. . . . The popular opinion north is decidedly taking this direction & I have reason to think the President will yield to it. Indeed I learn [on] a pretty good authority that his opinions have undergone considerable change on this suffrage question. Ohio has recently passed an act repealing a law which forbid any person with a visible admixture of African blood to vote at any election; Minnesota has submitted an amendment to the people striking the word white from her Constitution. In Baltimore last*

night I dined with a gentleman who before the war was a large slaveholder in South Carolina. He now is for universal suffrage & the same view is quite generally entertained by intelligent Unionists in that city. I really hope that Louisiana will take the stumbling block out of the way before next winter. . . .

ONE OF THE GREATEST DOCUMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY—GRANT'S ORIGINAL TELEGRAM ANNOUNCING THE SURRENDER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Telegram Signed to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. *Headquarters, Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9th, 1865. 4.30 o'clock P.M.* 1 page, 8vo, in black morocco notebook.

GRANT ANNOUNCES THE SURRENDER OF LEE AND THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, THE EVENT WHICH MARKED THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR. In a notebook lent him for the occasion Grant scribbled in pencil a telegram to be sent to the Secretary of War, announcing Lee's surrender. There are few documents which express so much of importance to a great nation in so few words. The telegram reads: *Hon. E. M. Stanton Sec of War Washington. Gen Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Va. this afternoon on terms proposed by myself. The accompanying correspondence will show the conditions fully. U. S. Grant Lt. Com.* AN IMMORTAL DOCUMENT!

[GRANT, ULYSSES S.] Official Document. *Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE OFFICIAL TERMS OF THE SURRENDER OF LEE AS SET FORTH BY GENERAL GRANT AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE. This is another of the famous historical documents of American history, being an official manifold copy of the terms of Lee's surrender. The paper reads: *In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of your army, N. Va., on the following terms, to wit:*

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

Teams, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them—this will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in power where they may reside.

Very respectfully, U. S. Grant, Lieut. Genl.

Accompanying the above is an official manifold copy of General Lee's letter

to Grant accepting the terms of the surrender, and on the same paper are the special orders of Grant to the several officers appointed by him to carry into effect the stipulations of the surrender. Both documents are dated April 9, 1865. The original terms of surrender were written on three pages of Lee's manifold book by General Grant, read by General Lee, and then copied by Gen. Ely S. Parker, military secretary to Grant. A few copies were then made in the manifold book, and attested by Major Gause, of which the present copy is perhaps the only one that has survived.

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. *Head-quarters Armies of the United States, Prospect Station, Va., April 10, 1865.* 1½ pages, 4to.

ON THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX—WRITTEN THE DAY AFTER LEE'S CAPITULATION. In this official report Grant writes: *The surrender was only of the men left with the pursued army at the time of surrender. All prisoners captured in battle previous to the surrender stand same as other prisoners of war and those who had escaped or were detached at the time are not included. I think however there will be no difficulty now in bringing in on terms voluntarily given to Gen. Lee all the fragments of the Army of N. Va. and it may be the Army under Johnston also. I wish Hancock would try it with Marby.*

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. *Prospect Station, April 10, 1865.* 1 page, 8vo.

GRANT WRITES TO STANTON THE DAY AFTER THE SURRENDER ABOUT PEACE. Grant's conversation with Lee and other officers in the Confederate Army led him to believe that their utter hopelessness had been brightened by the liberal terms of the surrender, and so he felt peace along similar lines could be quickly effected. Grant hints in his last sentence that liberality would succeed where Stanton's known belief in retribution might not. *I am at this point on my return. The 2^d & 6th Corps and the Cavalry are on their way back to Burkes Station. The 5th and 24th Corps remain at Appomattox Station to arrange the paroles of Gen. Lee's Army. When this is done the 5th Corps will join the other Corps of the A.P. If (proper) advantage is taken of the present feeling in the South, I am greatly in hopes an early peace will be secured.*

[LEE, ROBERT E.] Autograph Document Signed by C. S. Venable "By Command of Genl R. E. Lee." *Head Qrs Army N. Va., [April 10, 1865.]* 1 page, 4to.

SPECIAL ORDER ISSUED AFTER THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX ALLOWING THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS TO GO HOME. *The following order is published for the information of all parties concerned—Head qrs Armies of the U.S. in the field, April 10th, 1865—Special order—All Officers and men of the Confederate service paroled at Appomattox C. H. Va, who, to reach their homes, are compelled to pass through the Lines of the Union Armies, will be allowed to do so and to pass free on all Government transports and military Rail Roads—By Comd of Lt Genl Grant.*

LEE'S FAMOUS FAREWELL TO THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

LEE, ROBERT E. Document Signed. *Head Quarters Army of Northern Va, April 10, 1865.* 1 page, folio.

A GREAT DOCUMENT IN WHICH LEE THANKS HIS TROOPS FOR ALL THEIR SERVICE AND FIDELITY TO THE LOST CAUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY. A fine farewell from one of the noblest gentlemen of history, written the day after Lee's surrender.

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers & resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that would compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

WELLES, GIDEON. Original Telegram Signed. *Navy Department, April 10, 1865.* 2 pages, 4to.

THE SECRETARY OF NAVY ORDERS A SALUTE FIRED IN HONOR OF LEE'S SURRENDER. The document is a telegraphed order, signed by Welles, addressed to *Commo. T. Bailey, Commandant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Rear Admiral S. H. Stringham, Commandant Navy Yard, Boston, Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Commandant Navy Yard, New York, Commo. J. B. Hull, Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Commo. T. A. Dornin, Commanding Naval Station, Baltimore, Commo. J. B. Montgomery, Command^t. Navy Yard, Washington, Captain J. M. Berrieu, Comdg Naval Station, Norfolk, Commander D. McDougal, Comdg Navy Yard, San Francisco.* Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House late in the afternoon of April 9th. This telegram reading, *Fire a National Salute in honor of the capture of the rebel General Lee and the army of Northern Virginia,* was sent at ten o'clock the next morning.

GRANT, ULYSSES S. Autograph Letter Signed to Maj. Gen. Gibbon, Appomattox Station. *Burke Station, April 11, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY GRANT FOR THE DISPOSITION OF THE ARMS SURRENDERED BY THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. *Owing to the excessive state of the roads I think you had better load your supplies so far as possible on the captured trains and move them up by rail as you progress. Returning the same*

means of transportation might be used. I expect you will find the captured trains too weak to bring back all the artillery, arms, &c. If so destroy the caissons and such small arms as can not be moved. Leave waggons for the country people to pick up and double train so as to send back the artillery and as many of the waggons as you can loaded with small arms.

LINCOLN, MARY TODD. Autograph Letter Signed to Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives. [Washington,] April 13, 1865. 1 page, 8vo.

A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT LETTER CANCELLING COLFAX'S INVITATION TO THE PERFORMANCE AT FORD'S THEATRE. In the mysterious machinations which preceded Lincoln's assassination, Mr. Eisenschiml, who recently has reopened the question of "Who killed Lincoln", sees much of importance, and specially does he note the invitation of General Grant to attend the performance on April 14th, his acceptance, and his last minute regrets. This letter of Mrs. Lincoln to Schuyler Colfax is an intriguing record of the preliminary arrangements of the presidential party. *It appears, she writes, to have been arranged, (without Mr. Lincoln's knowledge, that you were to accompany us, to the theatre this evening) that Gen Grant & staff, were to occupy the box usually assigned to us, therefore, I shall have to waive all ceremony & request you to accompany us some other evening soon.*

LINCOLN, MARY TODD. Autograph Letter Signed to Schuyler Colfax. [Washington, April 13, 1865.] 1 page, 8vo.

MRS. LINCOLN'S REINVITATION TO SCHUYLER COLFAX. When Grant's staff decided not to accompany him to the theater, room became available for Colfax, and so Mrs. Lincoln's invitation was renewed. Apparently Grant himself was still expected only the day before the fatal performance. Later he curiously decided to visit his son instead of going to theater with the President. *Since sending you my note, I have found that Gen Grant's Staff, will not be seated with him, therefore, with much pleasure, I will send the carriage at 7 o'clock (sic).*

[FORD'S THEATRE.] Friday Evening, April 14th, 1865. Benefit and Last Night of Miss Laura Keane. Tom Taylor's Celebrated Eccentric Comedy, As originally produced in America by Miss Keane, and performed by her upwards of One Thousand Nights, Entitled Our American Cousin. Washington: H. Polkinhorn & Son, 1865. Broadside, handbill.

THE PROGRAM SAID BY THE MANAGER OF THE THEATER TO HAVE BEEN PICKED UP NEAR LINCOLN'S CHAIR AFTER HE WAS SHOT. This very copy of the program of Ford's Theatre for April 14th was presented by John T. Ford, the manager, to a friend. With it is an affidavit signed by Ford reading: "I John T. Ford on oath say that I presented Mr. A. K. Browne with a programme of the play of 'Our American Cousin' which I picked up near President Lin-

coln's chair when he was assassinated and I have every reason to believe that the one hereto attached is the identical one." There are dark stains on the handbill, possibly blood-stains.

[FORD'S THEATRE.] Friday Evening, April 14th, 1865. Benefit and Last Night of Miss Laura Keene. Tom Taylor's Celebrated Eccentric Comedy, As originally produced in America by Miss Keene, and performed by her upwards of One Thousand Nights, Entitled Our American Cousin. *Washington: H. Polkinhorn & Son, 1865.* Broadside, handbill.

ORIGINAL EDITION OF THE HAND-BILL PROGRAM OF THE PERFORMANCE AT FORD'S THEATRE THE NIGHT OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION. According to a statement by the manager, John T. Ford, the hand-bill was printed the morning of the 14th, and about noon when he heard that Lincoln was going to be present he ordered a new bill printed which contained a *Patriotic Song and Chorus "Honor to Our Soldiers."* Both issues of the program are in this collection, together with the programs of earlier performances containing advertisements of "Our American Cousin," and other related material.

SURGEON TAFT'S CELEBRATED ACCOUNT OF EVENTS IN FORD'S THEATRE AND AT LINCOLN'S DEATHBED

TAFT, DR. CHARLES. Original Autograph Clinical Notebook. [*Washington, April 14-15, 1865.*] 12mo, original limp leather.

THE ACTUAL CLINICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORTAL WOUND, DEATH AND POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The notebook begins as follows:

Notes of the circumstances attending the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States on the evening of April 14, 1865, as witnessed by me; also the medical notes of my attendance on the President up to the time of his death, and of the Post-Mortem examination five hours after death. . . .

At about 10.30 my attention was directed toward the President's box, by the report of a pistol and I saw a man drop from the state box, shouting as he did so "Sic semper tyrannis"; as he struck the stage he partly fell, sinking down until his knees touched the floor: . . . a few moments of great confusion then followed . . . I heard several shouts for a surgeon; this was the first intimation I had that anyone had been wounded; I sprang upon the stage, calling out that I was a surgeon, when I was seized by several men and lifted up to the state box; when I entered the President was lying upon the floor, surrounded by a number of men, who were about lifting him to remove him. . . .

Taft describes in detail the removal of the President to a nearby house, and the attempts made to save his life, with a full account of his death.

The wound ceased to bleed or discharge about 5.30 A. M. and from that time the breathing was stertorous but gradually increased in frequency and decreased in strength up to the last breath which was drawn at 21 minutes

and 55 seconds after 7; the heart did not cease to beat until 22' 10" past 7; my hand was upon the President's heart and my eye upon the watch of the Surgeon General who was standing by my side.

WELLES, GIDEON. Autograph Telegram Signed to Com. J. B. Montgomery, Navy Yard, Washington. *Washington, April 15, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE ORIGINAL OF AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC ORDER SENT THE DAY THAT LINCOLN DIED, CONTAINING ORDERS FOR THE DETENTION OF THE ASSASSIN. *If the military authorities arrest the murder (sic) of the President and take him to the yard, put him on a Monitor and anchor her in the stream with strong guard on the vessel, wharf and in yard. Call upon Comdt. Marine Corps for guard. Have vessel immediately prepared ready to receive him at any hour day or night, with necessary instructions. He will be heavily ironed and so guarded as to prevent escape or injury to himself.* One of the important orders issued after Lincoln's assassination in an effort to capture and secure the murderer, sent at half past two the afternoon of April 15th; Lincoln had died at 7:22 that morning. THE SECRETARY OF NAVY ARRANGES FOR THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE ASSASSIN WHEN CAPTURED!

WELLES, GIDEON. Telegram Signed to the Commandants of the Navy Yards at New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Mound City, Cairo, Hampton Roads, and St. Inigoes. *Navy Department, April 16, 1865.* 1 page, folio.

OFFICIAL NAVY ORDERS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL. *On Monday fire a gun in honor of the late President each half hour from sunrise to sunset. Keep all flags at half mast until after the funeral. Officers will wear crape. General order by mail.* To this has been added a separate telegram, also signed by Welles, to the Commandant of the Marine Corps at Washington, *Keep flags at half mast, in honor of the late President, until after funeral. Officers will wear crape.*

KEAN, ELLEN. Autograph Letters Signed to Her Daughter Mary, and to Miss Sherrill. *New York, April 16, 1865, and Baltimore, May 13, 1865.* 18 pages, 4to.

A CONTEMPORARY DESCRIPTION OF THE DEATH AND FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BY A FAMOUS ACTRESS, MRS. ELLEN KEAN. Mrs. Kean, in 1863, with her husband Charles, the son of the famous tragedian Edmund Kean, started on a tour round the world. In April, 1865, the company was in New York when news of Lincoln's assassination reached them. At that time Mrs. Kean wrote her daughter a full account of the events, and a month later wrote a fuller description to a friend in England adding details about the funeral. The first letter begins: *Long before this letter reaches you the awful news will have arrived in England that President Lincoln was assassinated in his box at the Washington Theatre, on Friday night, April 14th. Assassinated by an Actor named J. Wilkes Booth, and youngest son of Junius Brutus Booth, who long years ago aspired to be the rival of your Grandfather, and*

failing, made a hasty retreat to America. . . . It is a horrible tragedy and has shocked everybody. It is an unfortunate occurrence for the South, for Mr. Lincoln's policy appeared to be for peaceful reconciliation, and his determination to settle matters himself and not call Congress together gave the nation hope that violent people would not get the chance to upset his wise and humane views. All now is excitement and wrath. A wretched man who ventured upon Change to "Wonder what Lincoln's last joke was" (Lincoln having been considered the American Joe Miller), was only saved from immediate hanging by the exertions of the Police. Booth is not yet taken, and if when taken he falls into the hands of the mob, he will only be saved from lingering torture at their hands by the madness of their fury.

The second letter contains a very frank description of the funeral: *The Funeral Procession commenced at Washington, on Wednesday, 19th, and arrived in New York on Monday, 24th. The body lay in state all that day and all that night, and thousands and thousands poured in to gaze upon it by daylight and by torchlight. There was something very undignified and very shocking to me in parading the poor wounded remains about from town to town to gratify the morbid curiosity of the idle, more especially as the process of embalming had been unsuccessful in consequence of some of the veins having been severed by the assassin. The body had commenced decomposing before they left Washington, and by the time they reached Columbus they had to resort to the hideous trick of puffing out the cheeks and painting them before they could expose it to view.* Towards the end of the letter Mrs. Kean tells of the trial of the Lincoln conspirators, Mrs. Suratt, Herold, Payne, Atzerodt, O'Laughlin, and Dr. Mudd, and comments that *there are ugly stories going about that the thumbscrew is in use.* She concludes by commenting on the extravagance and gaiety of New York society at this critical period.

THE MANUSCRIPT DRAFT OF SHERMAN'S TERMS TO JOHNSTON

SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. Autograph Document. *Near Durham Station, North Carolina, April 18, 1865.* 4 pages, 4to.

THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH DRAFT, DRAWN UP BY GENERAL SHERMAN, OF THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UNDER GENERAL JOHNSTON, AN HISTORICAL DOCUMENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. The draft is captioned by Sherman, *Memorandum—a basis of Agreement made this 18th day of April A.D. 1865, near Durham Station in the State of North Carolina, by and between, Gen Joseph E. Johnston Commdg the Confederate Army, and Maj Gen W. T. Sherman Commdg the Army of the U. S. in North Carolina,—both present.* The actual terms, completely in Sherman's autograph, are as follows:

1. *The contending armies now in the Field to maintain the "Statu quo" until notice is given by the Commdg Genl of any one to its opponent and reasonable time, say 48 hours, allowed.*

2. *The Confederate Army now in existence to be disbanded, and conducted to their Several State capitals there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal, and each officer & man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of both State & federal authority. The number of arms & munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordinance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the*

Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the Several State Govts or their officers & Legislators taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the U.S. and when conflicting State Govts have resulted from the war the Legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4. The reestablishing of all the Federal Courts in the Several States with powers as defined by the Constitution and Laws of Congress.

5. The People and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed so far as the Executive can their political Rights & franchises, as well as their Rights of person & property as defined by the Constitution of the U.S. and of the States respectively.

6. The Executive Authority of the Govt of the United States not to disturb any of the People by reason of the Late war, so long as they live in Peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

7. In general terms the War to cease, a General Amnesty so far as the Executive of the U.S. can command on condition of the disbanding of the Confederate Armies, the distribution of the arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by the officers & men hitherto composing Said Armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

WELLES, GIDEON. Autograph Telegram Signed to Com. J. B. Montgomery. *Navy Department, Washington, April 19, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

OFFICIAL ORDERS RELATING TO THE CONFINEMENT OF THE CAPTURED CONSPIRATORS. It is said that information regarding the plot to kill Lincoln which might have thrown an entirely different light on the episode was suppressed by the Secretary of War. One of the means used to prevent the captured conspirators, Payne, Atzerodt and Ritchter, from giving out any information at all was by holding them incommunicado on board a gun-boat. This order sent by the Secretary of Navy to the officer in charge of the Washington Navy Yard where the gun-boat prison was anchored is therefore most significant. *Until otherwise ordered permit no persons to see or hold communications with the prisoners confined upon gunboat without a pass signed jointly by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Give this order to officers of the vessel without delay.*

DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Autograph Letter Signed to General B. Bragg. *Charlotte, N.C., April 20, 1865.* 2 pages, 4to.

JEFFERSON DAVIS WRITES OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION AND HOLDS OUT HOPE FOR THE CONFEDERACY ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE HE WAS FORCED TO FLEE FOR HIS LIFE. Although Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House on April 9th, there still remained a considerable force of the Confederate Army in the South under General Johnston. This army surrendered to Sherman on April 26th, thus finally ending all armed resistance to the Union. News of preliminary negotiations had reached Davis

when he wrote, *Every thing is so uncertain, my information from Genl. Johnston so indefinite and the probability of active service here so small that I think it will be better for you to go on to Chester, and there await further developments. Genl. Breckenridge is expected here tonight, and we shall then learn more of the agreement entered into between Genls. Johnston & Sherman for a temporary suspension of hostilities. Genl. Breckenridge who returned to confer with Genl. Johnston at his request, telegraphs to me that* PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED IN THE THEATRE AT WASHINGTON ON THE NIGHT OF THE 11TH INST. (Davis's information was wrong; Lincoln was shot on the night of the 14th and died on the 15th.) *It is difficult to judge of the effect thus to be produced. His successor is a worse man, but has less influence. Accept my thanks for your kind expressions and generous adherence in the hour of misfortune. Could we be assured that the spirit of the country would rise to the level of occasion I should feel confident of final success, and am not without hope that recent disaster may awake the dormant energy and develop the patriotism which sustained us in the first years of the War. On the evacuation of Richmond, April 2-3, 1865, Davis removed the executive offices to Danville, Va., and thence to Greensboro, N.C. Journeying southward in the hope of reaching the Trans-Mississippi department, he was captured near Irwinville, Ga., on May 10, 1865, and was transported to Ft. Monroe. He was confined there, under threat of a trial for treason, until May 4, 1867, when he was admitted to bail and allowed to go to Canada. A GREAT HISTORICAL LETTER, WRITTEN WHILE THE LAST FLAMES OF THE CIVIL WAR WERE FLICKERING.*

[BOOTH, JOHN WILKES.] Surrat. Booth. Harold. War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865, \$100,000 Reward! The Murderer Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. \$50,000 Reward Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives. [*Washington: 1865.*] Folio, broadside.

A FINE COPY OF THE EXCESSIVELY RARE BROADSIDE OFFERING A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH AND HIS FELLOW-CONSPIRATORS, SURRAT AND HAROLD. This copy has the three photographs of the fugitives at the top, these being rarely found. The broadside was issued by Stanton, and carries in addition to the notice of the rewards descriptions of Booth and the others.

BEAUREGARD, G. T. Autograph Despatch Signed to General Mansfield Lovell. *Greensboro, N.C., April 21, 1865.* 1 page, 8vo.

LEE'S MEN ARE GIVEN PERMISSION TO PASS THROUGH THE CONFEDERATE LINES IN CAROLINA. Beauregard's command formed part of the army of General Johnston in Carolina still holding out against Sherman. A few days later this remnant of the Confederate force surrendered. *Genl Lee has assuredly capitulated and the paroled men of his army must be permitted to pass to their homes as prescribed in their passports.*

SLOUGH, JOHN B. Letter Signed to the Asst. Adj. General, Hd. Qrs Dept of Washington. *Alexandria, Va., April 22, 1865.* 1 page, 8vo.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT LEARNS THAT THE CORPS WHICH CAPTURED BOOTH HAS STARTED ON ITS WAY. *Nothing to report this evening except that the Michigan Cavalry has started,* wrote Gen. Slough, who was in command of the Volunteers. This dispatch was very important, for Boston Corbett, who shot Booth, was a member of the Michigan Cavalry.

FOX, G. V. Autograph Telegram Signed to Com. J. B. Montgomery. *Navy Department, Washington, D.C., April 23, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

STRICTER CONFINEMENT IS ORDERED FOR THE PRISONERS. Since Stanton is suspected of being the *diabolus ex machina* in the circumstances surrounding Lincoln's assassination, it is interesting to note that this telegram, as most of the others of this series, is written on War Department stationery with the word *War* scratched out in pen and *Navy* substituted. The order reads: *The Secy of War wishes Adzrodt separated from his brother in law Ritchter by putting him (Adzrodt) in another vessel unbeknown to the other prisoners. Also that a ball and chain be put upon each ankle of Payne.*

[WELLES, GIDEON.] Autograph Telegram Signed in the name of Welles by G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter. *Navy Department, Washington, D.C., April 23, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE NAVY WATCHES THE COAST FOR SIGNS OF BOOTH THREE DAYS BEFORE HE WAS KILLED. *Continue to exercise the utmost vigilance over all vessels departing from the limits of your command. Booth is endeavoring to escape by water. Send a gun boat or some tugs to examine the shores and islands of the eastern shore of Virginia and all vessels in that direction and arrest and seize all suspicious parties. If you have any tugs to spare send them into the Potomac.*

SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. Autograph Letter Signed to Lt. General U. S. Grant. *Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, In the Field, Raleigh, N.C., April 25, 1865.* 5 pages, 4to.

SHERMAN REPORTS THAT TERMS HAD BEEN MADE WITH GENERAL JOHNSTON, AND EXPRESSES HIS FEARS THAT THE TERMS ARE TOO LIBERAL. Sherman favored strict military discipline and adherence to the laws of war regardless of the consequence. This earned him a reputation for brutality in the South, and in this letter he shows that his inclinations lay with a repressive peace. The day after this letter was written the official surrender of Johnston's army took place. *I had the honor to receive your letter of April 21 with enclosures yesterday and was well pleased that yours came along, as you must have observed that I held the military control so as to adapt it to any phase the case might assume. It is but just that I should record the fact that I made my*

terms with General Johnston under the influence of the liberal terms you extended to the Army of Genl Lee at Appomattox C H on the 9th and the seeming policy of our Government as evinced by the call of the Virginia Legislature and Governor back to Richmond under yours and President Lincolns very eyes. It now appears that this last act was done without consultation with you or any knowledge of Mr. Lincoln, but rather in opposition to a previous policy well considered. I have not the least desire to interfere in the Civil Policy of our Government, but would shun it as something not to my liking, but occasions do arise when a prompt seizure of results is forced on military commanders not in immediate communication with the proper Authority. It is probable that the terms signed by Genl Johnston & myself were not clear enough on the point, well understood between us, that our negotiations did not apply to any parties outside the officers and men of the Confederate Armies, which would have been easily remedied. . . . I do not wish to discuss the points involved in our recognition of the State Governments in actual existence, but merely state my conclusions to await the solution of the future. Such action on our part in no manner recognizes for a moment the so called Confederate Government. . . . As to punishment for past crimes, that is for the Judiciary and can in no manner of way be disturbed by our acts, and so far as I can I will use my influence that Rebels shall suffer all the personal punishment prescribed by Law, as also the civil liabilities arising from their past acts. . . . I now apprehend that the Rebel Armies will disperse; and instead of dealing with six or seven states, we will have to deal with numberless bands of desperados headed by such men as Mosby, Forrest, Red Jackson, & others who know not and care not for danger or its consequences.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. A.L.S. to John A. Dahlgren, Rear Admiral. *Raleigh, April 25, 1865.* 4½ pages, 4to.

SHERMAN ANNOUNCES THE IMMINENT SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON, AND URGES THAT WATCH BE KEPT FOR JEFF DAVIS. After Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox on April 9th, there remained in the field another Confederate Army under General Johnston. It remained for Sherman to arrange for the surrender of Johnston. This letter speaks of those arrangements. *I expect Johnston will summon his Army tomorrow, we have had much negotiation and things are settling down to the terms of Gen Lees Army. Jeff Davis and Cabinet with considerable specie is making his way toward Cuba. He passed Charlotte going south on the 23rd, and I think he will try to reach Florida Coast either at Cedar Keys or lower down. It would be well to catch him. Can't you watch the East coast & send word round to the West coast.*

[WELLES, GIDEON.] Autograph Telegram Signed in the name of Welles by G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Com. Wm. Radford. *Navy Department, Washington, D.C., April 25, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE NAVY FOLLOWS A FALSE SCENT THE DAY BEFORE BOOTH WAS FOUND. *Send a gun boat to the mouth of the Delaware for one week to examine and arrest all suspicious characters and vessels.*

BEAUREGARD, G. T. Telegram Signed to Maj. Gen. L. L. Lamax. *Greensboro, April 26, 1865.* 1 page, 8vo.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON. *General Johnston who is now on his way to confer with General Sherman in advance of Hillsboro, directs as follows: "Notify Commander of Sixth Corps (Federal) who camped last night 18 miles from Danville that truce has been resumed between General Sherman and himself."* On April 14th Johnston had asked for an armistice, but the assassination of Lincoln caused a delay in the negotiations, and it was not until April 26th that the official surrender took place at Greensboro.

[WELLES, GIDEON.] Autograph Telegram Signed in the name of Welles by G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Com. F. A. Parker. *Navy Department, Washington, D.C., April 27, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE NEWS OF BOOTH'S CAPTURE IS SENT IN AN OFFICIAL NAVY ORDER. *Gen. Hancock will have orders to parole the men. You need not trouble them. They are not to cross into Maryland. Booth was killed and captured, with Harold, yesterday three miles south west of Port Royal Virginia.*

WELLES, GIDEON. Autograph Telegram to Com^d Wm. Radford, Commandant Pro tem of the North Atlantic Squadron, Hampton Roads. *Navy Department, Washington, April 27, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE SECRETARY OF NAVY EASES THE NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE ATLANTIC COAST UPON RECEIVING NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH. After the assassination of Lincoln orders were given, amounting virtually to a blockade of the Atlantic Coast, to prevent the murderer from escaping by sea. Booth was captured and shot about midnight of April 26th at Garrett's Farm. This telegram was written at 3 P.M., April 27th, and reads, *Booth having been killed and his body brought up to Washington, special orders about searching and detaining vessels are revoked.* A MOST IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT!

PARKER, F. A. Autograph Telegram Signed to the Senior Naval Officer, Cherrystone, Va. *Washington Navy Yard, April 29, 1865.* 1 page, 8vo.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA ANNOUNCES BOOTH'S CAPTURE TO A SUBORDINATE. *Inform Capt. Davis of the Sassacus that Booth & Harrold have been captured. Booth was killed.*

WELLS, H. H. Autograph Letter Signed to John Potter, Consul General, Montreal. *War Department, Washington City, May 18, 1865.* 1 page, 4to.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TRIES TO GATHER EVIDENCE ABOUT BOOTH AND HIS PLOT. The ramifications of Booth's plot were complicated and many loose ends had to be gathered together to present a complete and comprehensive story. One line of investigation led to Canada, and in this letter the War

Department endeavors to follow it up. You will please see A. M. Ross M.D. Toronto and get from him all information you can in relation to the facts referred to in his letter to the Secy of War of May 11, 1865 also the name and whereabouts of the person who recieved the letters signed "Booth" or any information that will aid in finding his name.

LEE, ROBERT E. Autograph Letter Signed to Gen. G. T. Beauregard. *Lexington, Va., October 3, 1865.* 3 pages, 4to.

A SUPERB PATRIOTIC LETTER WRITTEN BY LEE AFTER THE CIVIL WAR TO ONE OF HIS FELLOW CONFEDERATE GENERALS, URGING RECONCILIATION WITH AND FULL SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES. *I am glad to see no indication in your letter of an intention to leave the Country. I think the South requires the aid of her sons now, more than at any period of her history. As you ask my purpose, I will state that I have no thought of abandoning her, unless compelled to do so. After the surrender of the S. Armies in April, the revolution in the opinions & feelings of the people, seemed so complete, & the return of the S. States into the Union of all the States so inevitable; that it became in my opinion, the duty of every citizen, the Contest being virtually ended to cease opposition, & place himself in a position to serve the Country. I therefore upon the promulgation of the proclamation of Pres: Johnson, which indicated apparently his policy in restoring peace, determined to comply with its requirements; & on the 13 of June, applied to be embraced within its provisions. I have not heard the result of my application, but since then have been elected to the Presidency of Washington College, & have entered upon the duties of the office, in the hope of being of some benefit to the noble youth of our Country.*

I need not tell you, that true patriotism requires of men sometimes, to act exactly contrary at one period, to that which it does at another; & that the motive which impels them, viz desire to do right, is precisely the same. The circumstances which govern their actions undergo change, & their conduct must conform to the new order of things. History is full of illustrations of this. WASHINGTON himself is an example. At one time he fought against the French, under Braddock, in the Service of the King of Great Britain; at another he fought with the French at Yorktown, under the orders of the Continental Congress of America, against him. He has not been branded by the world with reproach for this, but his course has been applauded. A FINE COMMENTARY UPON THE NOBLE CHARACTER OF THE SOUTH'S GREATEST GENERAL!

Arteries gradually makes
and blood from the line
with his chest. The
wound ceased to bleed
or discharge about 3.30
AM and from that time
the breathing was stertorous,
but gradually increased
in frequency and decreased
in strength up to the last
breath which was drawn
at 21 minutes and 53 seconds
after 7; the heart did not
cease to beat until 22.10"
past 7; my hand was
upon the President's heart
and my eye upon the watch
of the Surgeon General
who was standing by my
side. ~~22.10" past 7~~ -
The Council -

In the field of American documents the Rosenbach Company has not only many other Civil War records, but also a comprehensive collection of all periods from the discovery of America up to the present day.

The earliest document of American interest is the famous Bernaldez Codex of Columbus's voyages, a contemporary manuscript account as told by Columbus to a friend. There are letters of the early Spanish explorers, Diego Columbus, Cortes, Pizarro and De Soto, original autograph records of paramount importance.

The period of the Revolutionary War is represented by the finest set of autographs of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence in existence, including the celebrated letter of Thomas Jefferson, written on July 2, 1776; the great document of July 12, 1776, containing the signature of Button Gwinnett and five other signers; a fine document signed by Thomas Lynch, Jr.; and other important historical papers.

We have extensive collections of letters and documents of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Abraham Lincoln, covering the whole careers of these immortal Americans. These include such outstanding items as the earliest known letter of Washington, Franklin's brilliant correspondence with Madame Brillon, and the original manuscript of Lincoln's Baltimore Address.

We have issued several catalogues containing descriptions of many of these American historical documents, and we shall be pleased to send them, or individual descriptions, to any persons writing in for them.

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It is naught, it is naught, saith
the buyer; but when he is
gone his way then he boasteth.

Proverbs xx:14